L 46131-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6028201 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/006/1233/1235

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, V. A.; Timofeyeva, Ye. N.

51
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Standard heats of formation of oxides and hexaborides of rare earth elements

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 1233-1235

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, heat of formation, thermodynamic calculation, thermodynamic property

ABSTRACT: A comparison is given of the standard heats of formation, reported in the literature and calculated according to the A. F. Kapustinskiy rule of oxides and hexaborides of rare earth elements. [The Kapustinskiy rule: $\Delta H/\omega = a \log Z + b$ is claimed to be valid for elements within one subgroup of the periodic system; where ΔH is the standard heat of formation, ω is valence of a rare earth element, a and b are empirical constants, and Z is specific atomic number]. An excellent agreement between the literature data on standard heats of formation and the calculated values (according to the Kapustinskiy rule) was found for the oxides as well as for the hexaborides of the rare earth elements. The authors thank M. Kh. Karapet'yants for his interest and advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Nov64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

UDC: 536.66:546.65-31+536.66:546.65'271

Card 1/1 JS

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Recent data on the spectra of colored LiF crystals. Opt. i spektr. 16 no. 4:638-641 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

22670
S/181/61/003/012/004/028
B102/B108

24,3500 (1137, 1138)

AUTHORS: Gorban', I. S., and Timofeyev, V. B.

TITLE: Exciton-phonon absorption spectrum in Cu_2O crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 12, 1961, 3584 - 3588

TEXT: The absorption spectrum of Cu_2O shows two steps, one below the line n=1. On the nature of the latter there exist only hypotheses. The authors studied the temperature dependence of light absorption in order to solve the problem of the steps and the continuous absorption below the yellow and green series. Transmission measurements were carried out with a spectrometer with plane diffraction grating. The spectral width of its slit was 0.45 Å at temperatures ranging from that of liquid air to +20°C. The absorption coefficients were calculated for each frequency from the intensity ratio of the transmitted to the incident light, without considering reflection. Special measurements showed that the reflection coefficient near the steps was independent of frequency and did not

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Exciton-phonon absorption ...

affect the results. Temperature and frequency dependence of the absorption coefficient at the first and second steps are given by

$$\Delta k_1 = \alpha_1 \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu_{\phi.}}{kT}} - 1} (\nu - \nu_0 + \nu_{\phi.})^{1/2}, \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta k_2 = \alpha_1 \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu_{\phi.}}{kT}} - 1} (\nu - \nu_0 + \nu_{\phi.})^{1/2} + \alpha_2 \frac{e^{\frac{h\nu_{\phi.}}{kT}}}{e^{\frac{h\nu_{\phi.}}{kT}} - 1} (\nu - \nu_0 - \nu_{\phi.})^{1/2}, \quad (2)$$

ν_0 denotes the frequency of the line n=1; $\Delta k = k_\nu - k_\nu^0$. Frequency and temperature dependence of light absorption at the steps agrees with the theory of J. Elliott (Phys. Rev. 108, 6, 1957) if the steps are assumed to be caused by exciton-phonon excitation of the crystal. The long-wave step belongs to excitation of the exciton state n = 1 with phonon absorption, the short-wave step to light-quantum absorption exciting the same exciton states with phonon production. The frequency dependence

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Exciton-phonon absorption ...

of absorption satisfies (1) and (2) only at low temperatures. It is possible to estimate the relaxation time of exciton excitations from the half-width of the curve indicating the departure of (1) and (2) from the true behavior. In the temperature investigated range it is between $0.38 \cdot 10^{-11}$ and $0.16 \cdot 10^{-11}$ sec. The phonon frequency ν_ϕ equals the half-width of the free part of the first step and does not depend on temperature. The spectrum corresponding to exciton-phonon excitation in Cu_2O is continuous in a wide range of wavelengths. A similar exciton mechanism was proposed by V. P. Zhuze and S. M. Ryvkin (DAN SSSR, 77, 2, 241, 1951) for photoconductivity and by Yu. I. Karkhanin and V. Ye. Lashkarev (DAN SSSR, 97, 1007, 1954) for photoluminescence. Ye. K. Frolova is mentioned. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 15 references: 11 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Elliott. Phys. Rev. 108, 6, 1957; P. W. Baumeister. Phys. Rev. 121, 2, 1960; G. Macfarlane et al. Advances semic. science, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko

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32070
S/181/61/003/012/004/028
B102/B108

Exciton-phonon absorption ...

(Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1961

4

Card 4/4

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.; FROLOVA, Ye.F.

Spectroscopic observation of exciton scattering in crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 5 no.4:977-981 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko. (Excitons—Scattering) (Copper oxide—Spectra)

S/181/63/005/004/001/047
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Gorban', I. S., Timofeyev, V. B., and Frolova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Spectroscopic observation of exciton scattering in a crystal

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 977 - 981

TEXT: The authors investigated the relaxation effects of exciton states in Cu_2O crystals wherein exciton-phonon absorption spectra may be observed (FTT, 3, 12, 1961). These spectra have a steplike structure, caused by the excitation of the n=1 exciton state of the yellow series with optical phonon (105 cm^{-1}) absorption or emission. The exciton-phonon step broadens in consequence of relaxation processes occurring on the establishment of the thermodynamic equilibrium in the exciton band. The broadening is characterized by the deviation ($\Delta\upsilon$) of the frequency dependence of the absorption coefficient near the step edges from the regular form (Phys. Rev. 108, 1384, 1957), which arises at sufficiently high temperatures. The blurring of the edges, $\Delta\nu \sim 1/\tau$, (τ is the relaxation time) was plotted as a function of temperature between 100 and 400°K; $\Delta\upsilon$ proved to be almost independent of temperature up to ~280°K, after which it rose rapidly. From

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this behavior it was concluded that the excitons - as also the carriers - are mainly scattered from lattice vibrations. The exciton diffusion parameters are estimated, whence a close relation was found to exist, between the properties of the exciton-phonon spectrum and the kinetics of the photoluminescence of impurity centers in Cu_2O. The exciton diffusion coefficient is D = 0.7 cm^2/sec (T = 293°K) and the hole diffusion coefficient is 0.25 cm^2/sec for μ = 100 $cm^2/v \cdot sec$. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1962

81624

S/181/60/002/06/12/050
B122/B063

24.3950

AUTHORS: Gorban', I. S., Timofeyev, V. B.

TITLE: Light Absorption by Cuprous Oxide Films

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 1111-1114

TEXT: The authors used films produced at V. I. Lyashenko's Laboratory of IFAN UkrSSR by sputtering Cu onto a quartz backing and subsequent oxidation of this layer. The absorption spectra were taken by means of an ИСП-51 (ISP-51) spectrograph with a self-collimating chamber of the type УФ-85 (UF-85). The signals were received by a photomultiplier and recorded by a ПСР (PSR) electron potentiometer. The absorption curves were drawn at the temperature of liquid oxygen. Results are shown in Fig. 1. The two curves which correspond to two specimens, have peaks at 4700 A. The drop of the curve to the long-wave region differs according to the oxygen content of the specimen. The solid specimens exhibited the same general spectrum, but the absorption coefficient of the film specimens was much higher than that of the solid specimens, especially in the long-wave region. This phenomenon is ascribed to lattice defects of the former. By a proper elimination

Light Absorption by Cuprous Oxide Films

of the background it was possible to observe a series of yellow lines. The curve was shifted to longer waves when the experimental temperature was elevated. This shift slightly deviated from linearity. This deviation is described as being the mean coefficient of temperature shift (Table). Again, the deviation was greater in the case of films, and is ascribed to their content of stoichiometric oxygen. Unlike the solid specimens, the films were not luminescent. A surface treatment of the solid specimens influenced the fine structure of the spectral distribution of the function of luminescent excitation and the internal photoeffect, as is known from earlier publications. Finally, the authors thank V. I. Lyashenko for supplying the specimens and for his valuable advice. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1959

TIMOFEYEV, V. D.

/6

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6177

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza

Radioliz uglevodorodov; nekotoryye fiziko-khimicheskiye problemy (Radiolysis of Hydrocarbons; Some Physicochemical Problems) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 207 p. Errata slip inserted. 5000 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: A. V. Topchiyev, Academician, and L. S. Polak, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: L. T. Bugayenko; Tech Ed.: Ch. A. Zentsel'skaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physical and industrial chemists interested in the properties and behavior of irradiated hydrocarbons.

COVERAGE: The book gives a systematic presentation of the results of research on the radiolysis of hydrocarbons carried out from 1957 through 1961 at the Laboratory of Radiation Chemistry, Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of Petro-

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chemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences USSR). Although the results were obtained for individual compounds, they may be generalized and applied to other members of the same homologous series. The following persons participated in making the experiments and in writing the text: V. G. Beryozkin, V. E. Cluchnev, Yu. A. Kolbanovskiy, I. M. Kustanovich, V. D. Popov, A. Ya. Temkin, V. D. Timofeyev, N. Ya. Chernyak, V. A. Shakhray, E. B. Shlikhter, A. S. Shcherbakova, B. N. Negodov, A. Z. Peryshkina, N. M. Rytova, T. A. Togina, Yu. B. Emin, A. M. Brodskiy, V. V. Voyevodskiy, P. Ya. Glazunov, B. A. Smirnova, and Yu. L. Khait. References, mainly Soviet and English, follow individual chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

TIMOFEYEV, V. D.

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4323h

S/844/62/000/000/050/129
D287/D307

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Vereshchinskiy, I. V., Glazunov, P. Ya., Glushnev, V. Ye., Polak, L. S., Ryabchikova, G. G., Sibirskaya, G. K., Timofeyev, V. D. and Chernyak, N. Ya.

TITLE: Thermal cracking of hydrocarbons induced by irradiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 304-307

TEXT: The effect of irradiation on thermal cracking of heptane at thermal cracking temperatures was studied. The experiments were carried out in a countercurrent reactor, at constant throughput of the gas, using irradiation dosages of 7×10^{15} ev/sec/1 cm^3 heptane. The rate of formation of gaseous products during radiation-induced and ordinary thermal cracking at 400 - 600°C was influenced by the reaction temperature. At temperatures above 550°C the relationship between the yield of products obtained by radiation and those obtained by ordinary thermal cracking was in a 4:1 ratio and radia-

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S/844/62/000/000/050/129
D287/D307

Thermal cracking of ...

tion-induced processes could therefore be carried out at much lower temperatures (150 - 220°C) than ordinary thermal cracking processes (550 - 600°C). Activation energy requirements also compared favorably (21 kcal/mole as against ~60 kcal/mole for thermal cracking). The yield of gaseous and liquid unsaturated compounds increased sharply with temperature and reached ~15,000 mol/100 ev at ~600°C. At temperatures ~800°C the radiation yield became lower. The yield of unsaturated compounds increased sharply with temperature and reached 80% (as against 50 - 55% during ordinary thermal cracking). Optimum conditions for the above process were high dosage irradiation and short contact times. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza, AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR); Institut fizicheskoy khimii, AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

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S/204/62/002/002/005/007
I060/I242

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A.V., Polak, L.S., Glushnev, V.Ye., Popov, V.T., ~~Timofeyev, V.D.~~, Glazunov, P.Ya., and Ryabchikova, G.G.

TITLE: Radiation-thermal cracking of petroleum hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.2, 1962, 196-210

TEXT: This is the first in a series of papers reporting on the basic problems of the radiation-thermal cracking (RTC) process. Investigation deals with the following subjects: 1. RTC of heptane under static conditions; 2. RTC in continuous process in a decreasing field; 3. RTC in a continuous process in a uniform field; 4. Influence of pressure on RTC; 5. RTC in a mixed field of n and γ radiations; 6. Calculation of kinetics, mechanism, and thermodynamic parameters of RTC, and its comparison with other types of cracking and pyrolysis.

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S/204/62/002/002/005/007
I060/I242

Radiation-thermal cracking...

This paper compares the first two methods with thermal cracking under the same conditions. The activation energy of the RTC process is very close to the activation energy of thermal cracking. With the rise in the temperature of the RTC process the yield of liquid and gaseous products increases sharply. The output of unsaturated compounds, both gaseous and liquid per unit of crude is considerably higher with the RTC method than with thermal cracking under the same conditions. The rate of the RTC process increases sharply through the action of ionizing radiation. There are 15 figures and 11 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR) and Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1962

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TOPCHIYEV, A.V. [deceased]; POLAK, L.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.D.

Radiation-induced thermal cracking of petroleum hydrocarbons.
Part 2: Radiation-induced thermal cracking in a uniform temperature and dose field of γ- radiation under pressions from 1 to 30 atm.
Neftekhimiia 3 no.1:114-123 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons) (Cracking process)
(Gamma rays)

TIMOFEYEV, V. D.; PLUZHNIKOVA, V. F.

Original weight of a sample for separation of heavy concentrate. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.6:46-48 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Geologicheskoye upravleniye tsentral'nykh rayonov.

(Baltic shield—Ores—Sampling and estimation)

T-3

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60099

Author : Timofeyev, V. I.
Inst : Not given
Title : Antipellagra Vitamin Excretion in Patients with Internal Diseases

Orig Pub : Terapevt. arkhiv, 1957, No 5, 47-57

Abstract : 510 patients with diseases of the internal organs were tested as to the degree of nicotinic acid (I) saturation, by determination of the urinary excretion of I. The majority of patients showed a deficiency of I, particularly in the terminal stages, accompanied by cachexia. A pronounced endogenous hypovitaminosis P.-P. was found in patients with liver function impairments in acute and chronic hepatitis, in liver congestion, in blood

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-3
Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60099

dyscrasias and in diabetes. A relation was noted between the course of disease and the saturation of the organism with I. A larger use of vitamin B complex is recommended in therapeutic procedures, particularly with the use on sulfanilamide preparations. -- L. A. Kashchevskaya

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TIMOFEYEV, V.

TIMOFEYEV, V.; PISARZHEVSKIY, O.

[redacted]

How broadcasts are made. Radio no.2:53-55 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Radiobroadcasting)

TIMOFEYEV, V.

KHOVIN, S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.

Forty years of the Oktyabrski Radio Center. Radio no.1:6-7 Ja '55.
(Oktyabrski--Radio--Stations) (MLRA 8:3)

TIMOFEYEV, V.

USSR/Electronics - Moscow radio station

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 4/27

Authors : Khovin, S. and Timofeev, V.

Title : Forty years of the October radio center

Periodical : Radio 1, 6-7, Jan 1955

Abstract : A description of the Moscow radio station previously called "Khodynskaya radio station," and now the "October radio center" is presented. The station was built in 1914. Earlier it operated on long waves (7000-9000meters). It was modified and modernized for operation on HF and UHF. Since 1943 it became a frequency-modulation station. Illustration.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

Timofeyev, V.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio broadcasting

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 27/32

Authors : Timofeev, V., and Pisarzhevskiy, O.

Title : How broadcasting is performed

Periodical : Radio 2, 53 - 55, Feb 1955

Abstract : The transmission of radio programs intended for public interest is discussed, and a description is presented of the operation, function and management of a broadcast station, its equipment, broadcasting bands and controls. Illustrations.

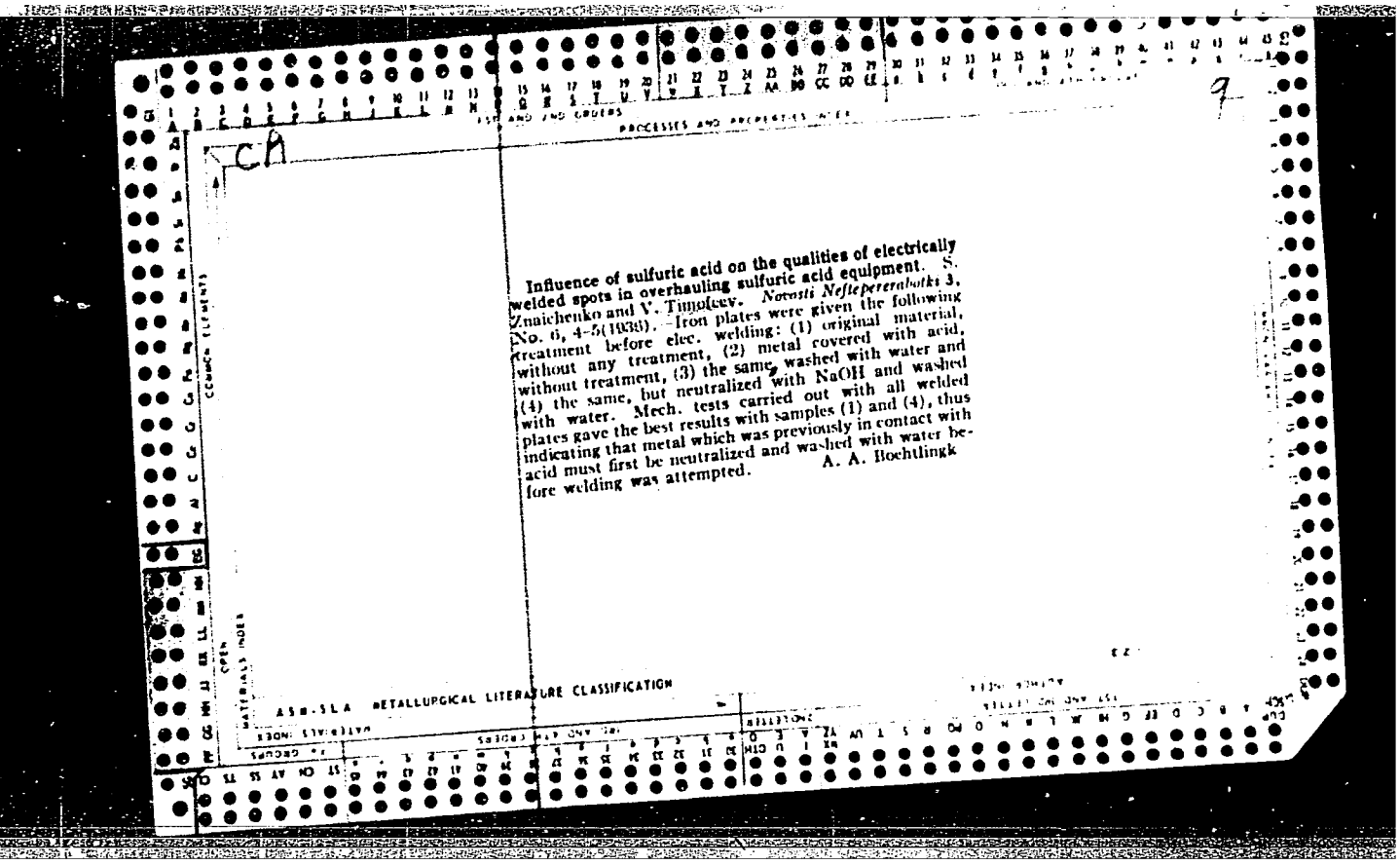
Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

TIMOFEEFF, V.

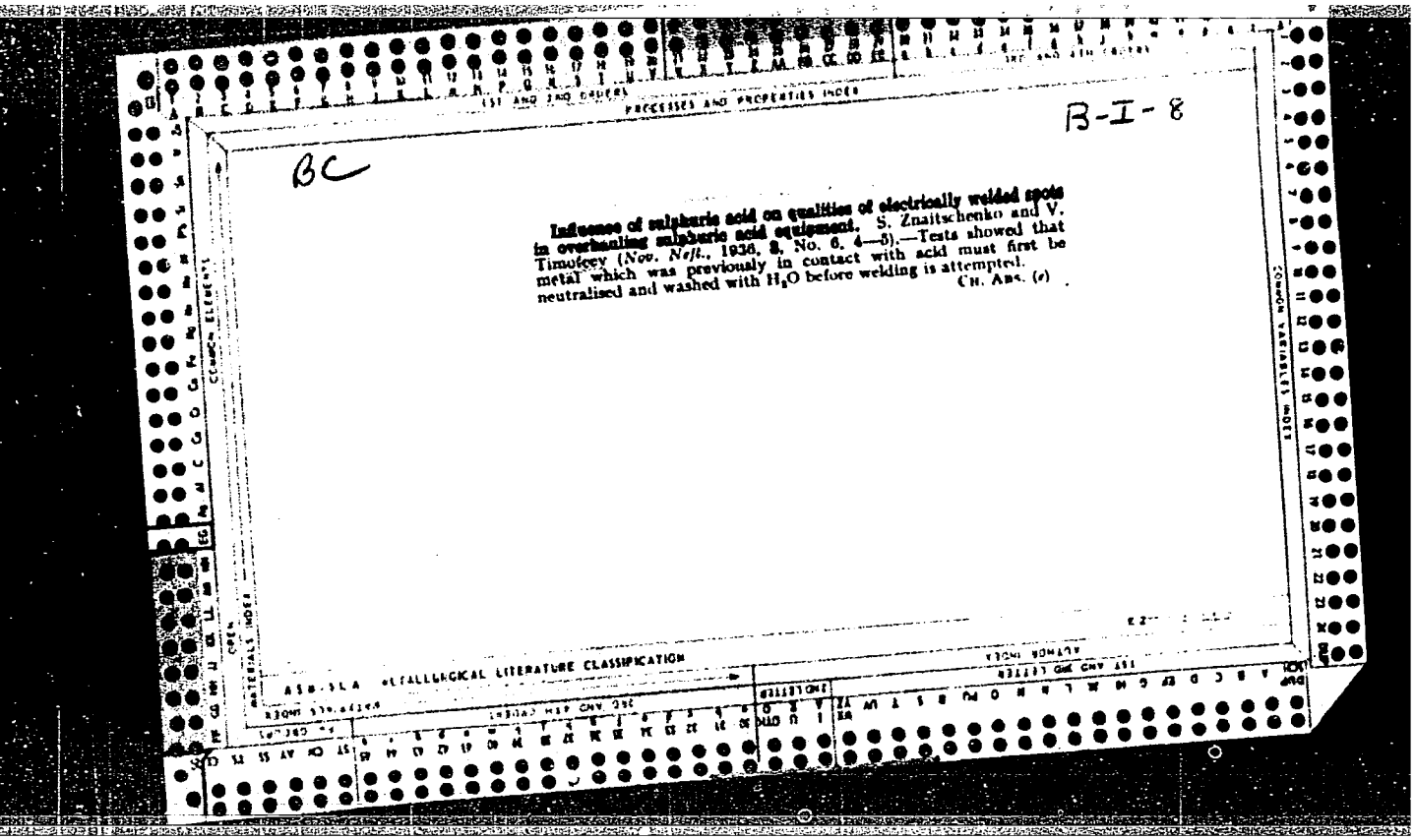
M: Sur Le Monde De La Choungit. (Coal Deposits Supplement: Kursch & Vogt - Die Lagerstaetten Der Nutzbaren Mineralien Und Gesteine (Deposits of Useful Minerals and Rocks) Vo. 3 p. 341.

Soviet Source:
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 90427. UNCLASSIFIED



Influence of sulfuric acid on the qualities of electrically welded spots in overhauling sulfuric acid equipment. S. Znaichenko and V. Timofeev. *Novosti Neftepererabotki* 3, No. 6, 4–5(1933). Iron plates were given the following treatment before elec. welding: (1) original material, without any treatment, (2) metal covered with acid, without treatment, (3) the same, washed with water and (4) the same, but neutralized with NaOH and washed with water. Mech. tests carried out with all welded plates gave the best results with samples (1) and (4), thus indicating that metal which was previously in contact with acid must first be neutralized and washed with water before welding was attempted.

A. A. Boehtlingk



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BC

Influence of sulphuric acid on qualities of electrically welded spots in overhauling sulphuric acid equipment. S. Znaitschenko and V. Timofeev (*Neft.*, 1936, 8, No. 6, 4—5).—Tests showed that metal which was previously in contact with acid must first be neutralised and washed with H_2O before welding is attempted.
Ch. Abs. (e)

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOFEYEV, V., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Forests are our wealth; preserve them. NTO 3 no. 1:12-14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Forests and foresting)

TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzh.; EPPLE, V.N., inzh.

Testing a screw-press for peat briquetting. Torf.prom. 38 no.1:27-28 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Gipromestprom. (Power presses) (Peat)

ABRYUTIN, Viktor Nikolayevich; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; GESSEN, V.Yu., dots., retsenzent; IVANOV, Ye.A., dots., retsenzent; NAKHMANSON, Ye.Ye., dots., retsenzent; RUZIN, Ya.L., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KLIMOV, V.A., st. prepod., retsenzent; VOL'PE, L., red.

[Electromagnetic transients in electrical networks and systems] Elektromagnitnye perekhodnye protsessy v elektricheskikh setiakh i sistemakh; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Severo-zapadnyi zaochnyi politekhn. in-t, 1962. 278 p. (MIRA 17:5)

LYUBIMOVA, A.I.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Dust formation in coal and rock technological units on the mine surface. Bor'ba s sil. 5:243-253 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Coal handling machinery) (Dust)

MAKSIMENKO, S.D., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzh.

Graphic analysis of the calculation of the weight of flywheel for stamping press. Torf. prom. 38 no.7:18-20 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Giprometprom.
(Peat machinery)
(Flywheels)

Timofeyev, V. A.

S/105/60/000/07/26/027
B007/B005

AUTHORS: Bogoroditskiy, N. P., Syromyatnikov, I. A., Fedoseyev, A. M., Atabekov, G. I., Yermolin, N. P., Ryzhov, P. I., Timofeyev, V. A., and Others

TITLE: Professor V. I. Ivanov (On His 60th Birthday)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 7, pp. 94-95

TEXT: This is a short biography of Viktor Ivanovich Ivanov born in April 1900 at Penza as the son of an engine driver. He is Doctor of Technical Sciences and Professor at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. Ul'yanova (Lenina)(Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni Ul'yanov-(Lenin)). He finished his secondary school education in 1918, and enrolled at the fiziko-matematicheskiy fakul'tet Saratovskogo universiteta (Department of Physics and Mathematics at Saratov University), and in 1921 at the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni Ul'yanov (Lenin) from which he graduated in the special subject of electric power plants in 1927. He started his pedagogical activity at the same institute under the

Professor V. I. Ivanov (On His 60th Birthday) S/105/60/000/07/26/027
B007/B005

supervision of A. A. Smurov in the same year, and conducted - at the same time - the investigations of protective relays at the Leningradskaya energosistema (Leningrad Power Network). Under the supervision of R. A. Lyuter and together with P. I. Ryzhov, he established a laboratory for protective relays at the same institute, and was among the first in the USSR to give lectures on protective relays and short-circuit currents. At the same time, he organized - at Lenenergo together with P. I. Ryzhov - the first service for protective relays in the USSR. His book on this field was published in 1932. From 1932 to 1941, he conducted the department of protective relays at the laboratory of A. A. Smurov. He developed a carrier-current protection for transmission lines, and under his supervision the laboratoriya im. Smurova (Laboratory imeni Smurov) installed 40 such sets at the Mosenergo, Lenenergo, Donbassenergo, and Uralenergo. During the first war years, he worked in the Ural, and besides, lectured at the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) and the Lesotekhnicheskiy institut (Forest Technology Institute). In 1944-47 he lectured at the Akademiya im. Zhukovskogo (Academy imeni Zhukovskiy) and the Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut im. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Aviation Institute imeni Ordzhonikidze).

Professor V. I. Ivanov (On His 60th Birthday) S/105/60/000/07/26/027
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In 1947 he returned to the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute, and conducted the kafedra tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy (Chair of High Voltage) which he transformed to the kafedra moshchnykh vysokovol'tnykh preobrazovatel'nykh ustroystv promyshlennykh i impul'snykh ustanovok (Chair of Large High-voltage Rectifying Devices for Industrial and Pulse Apparatus) in 1956. At the same time, he cooperated in the investigations of the Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta postoyannogo toka [illegible] Current Scientific Research Institute) and the Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Electromechanics AS USSR). In 19[illegible], he became a Docent and Candidate of Technical Sciences, in 1943 Doctor of Technical Sciences and Professor. His thesis was entitled: "Generalized Theory of Lines". There is 1 figure.

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GORFMAN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEMBO, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLOTSKOY, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TOLSTOY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Automatic control in the construction industry] Avtomatika v stroitel'stve. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 183 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Automatic control) (Construction industry)

5(4)
AUTHOR: Timofeyev, V. I. SOV/54-59-2-15/24

TITLE: Vapor Pressure in the Ternary Solutions $MeCl_2$-HCl-H_2O. The System $CdCl_2$-HCl-H_2O (Davleniye para v troynykh rastvorakh $MeCl_2$-HCl-H_2O. Sistema $CdCl_2$-HCl-H_2O)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 2, pp 100-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a short introduction, some papers on the systems of the general form mentioned in the title are indicated (Refs 1-3). Thermodynamic magnitudes such as the chemical potentials, ΔH, ΔF, ΔS etc can be determined by the measurement of the vapor pressure over such systems at a change of the temperature and concentration of components. Some papers (Refs 4-6) also deal with this subject. This paper is the continuation of a series of papers by Lilich and Anikiyeva (Refs 7, 8, 9) investigating various systems at 25, 30 and 40°. The vapor pressure of HCl and H_2O of the system $CdCl_2$-HCl-H_2O is determined at 25, 35 and 45°, and the solubility in the system at 25 and 35° is investigated. In the analysis of the solution,

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Cd was determined trilonometrically with eriochrome "dark blue" (Ref 10), and the chlorine by potentiometric titration with $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$ (Ref 11).(Errors of analysis 0.2 - 0.3 %). The measuring methods for the determination of the vapor pressure of the components of the solution were the same as in the paper (Ref 8). The $CdCl_2$ solutions in H_2O to be investigated were prepared in the concentrations 1, 2, 3, 4 mole in 1,000 g of water. The device for the determination of the solubility is described, and the results are compared with those obtained by other authors (Refs 12 and 13). The results of the experiment are compiled in tables 1, 2 and in figures 1, 2. Table 1 contains the values of the H_2O and HCl vapor pressure at different temperatures and concentrations of the dissolved components. Table 2 contains the same values for experimentally determined concentrations in the range of three existing phases. Figure 1 represents the solubility-isothermal of the system and the isothermal-isobar of the H_2O at 25°, and

figure 2 the vapor pressure of the volatile components at 25° on the solubility-isothermal. The determination of the vapor pressure of HCl was not a successful one; it was ascertained that it disappeared with an increase in the concentration of $CdCl_2$. From figure 1, a number of facts were ascertained which are similar to the facts found in the system $ZnCl_2$-HCl-H_2O. The solubility of the salts increases with the addition of HCl. HCl has a "salting" effect on the salts. The vapor pressure of HCl decreases with an increase in the vapor pressure of H_2O. Extremes appear on the isothermal-isobar of H_2O. The cause for these phenomena is supposed to be the interaction of the Cd (or Zn) ions with the Cl ions. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1958

MOSKALEVA, L.A., inzh.; RYZHOV, A.I., inzh.; STEPANOV, S.M., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzh.; KHOKHLOV, V.P., inzh.

Project for the over-all mechnization and automatization of furniture manufacture at the Moscow Furniture Assembly Combine No.2. Der.prom. 9 no.10:3-6 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Moscow--Furniture industry) (Assembly-line methods)

BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; ATABEKOV, G.I.
YERMOLIN, N.P.; RYZHOV, P.I.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Professor Viktor Ivanovich Ivanov. Elektrichestvo no.7:94-95
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ivanov, Viktor Ivanovich, 1900-)

TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Devices for removing parts out of dies. Mashinostroitel' no.11:18 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Dies (Metalworking)) (Pneumatic tools)

ZELENEYEV, V.A., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Polishing parts on centerless grinding machines. Mashinostroitel' no.12:25-26 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Grinding and polishing)

USSR / Microbiology. Hygienic Microbiology. F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90886

Author : Timofeyev, V. A.
Inst : The Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture
Title : Microflora of Excrement of Silts and Sewage Waters

Orig Pub : Tr. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zemledeliya, 1957, vyp. 1, 158-162

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Electron microscopic study of calcareous corpuscules of the plerocercoid and semimature stage of Schistocephalus pungitii. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1244-1247 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Attachment for grinding grooves on shperical surfaces. Mashinostroitel' no.5:24 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Grinding machines--Attachments)

OSNACH, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., red.; PLESHANOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation in furniture manufacture] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia mebel'nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 286 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Furniture industry) (Automatic control)

MILLER, Ye.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; KHAGEMEYSTER, Ye.S., red.

[Principles of electric driving; instructions and problems] Osnovy elektroprivoda; metodicheskie ukazaniia i kontrol'nye zadaniia. Fakul'tet: elektro-energeticheskii. Spetsial'nost': "elektrifikatsiia prompredpriiatii i ustanovok." Leningrad, 1958. 26 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Severo-zapadnyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektrifikatsii prompredpriyatiy i ustanovok (for Timofeyev).

(Electric driving)

SOV/117-58-11-15/36

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, V.A.

TITLE: A Device for Removing Details From Dies (Prisposobleniye dlya s"yëma detaley iz shtampov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 11, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A device has been developed for reducing the time needed for the removal of punched details from dies. If the crosshead of the press moves upward after punching, compressed air is passed through the air chamber (Figure 1) and blows the finished detail from the operation table of the machine. During the downward movement, the air stream is stopped. The device appreciably increases productivity, since many details are punched on a press. There are 2 diagrams.

1. Presses--Equipment 2. Dies--Operation 3. Compressed air --Applications

Card 1/1

TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzh.

Tables for calculating hingeless rounded arches having a constant cross-section. Avt. dor. 22 no.5:22-23 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Bridges, Arched--Tables, calculations, etc.)

1 IMOLAYEV, V.A.

1.

9(4) —— PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2778

Moskovskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Moskovskaya prayleniya

Tranzistornaya elektronika v priborostroyenii; sbornik trudov konferentsii (Transistor Electronics in the Instrument-making Industry); Collection of Conference Transactions) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 289 p. 1,400 copies printed.

Ed.: M.I. Chistyakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: S.D. Khametova; Tech Ed.: V.P. Roshin; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zayevskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientific and engineering personnel of the instrument-making and radio industries engaged in the development of electronic and radio equipment.

COVERAGE: The authors of this collection of articles discuss the theory, principle of operation, calculation and application of electronic circuits using transistors. They also describe transistor application in measuring circuits, computers, radio and automatic and remote control circuits. The book is based on transactions of the Scientific and Engineering Conference organized by MTO in Moscow in December 1956. The conference discussed 54 papers on thermistors, photocells, thermocouples, cooling elements, nonlinear capacitors, crystal diodes, and transistors. A considerable number of these papers have been included in the present book. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

New designs for peat briquetting presses. Torf. prom. 35 no. 4:23 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor otdela pererabotki topliva Giprotopproma.
(Briquets(Fuel))
(Peat industry--Equipment and supplies)

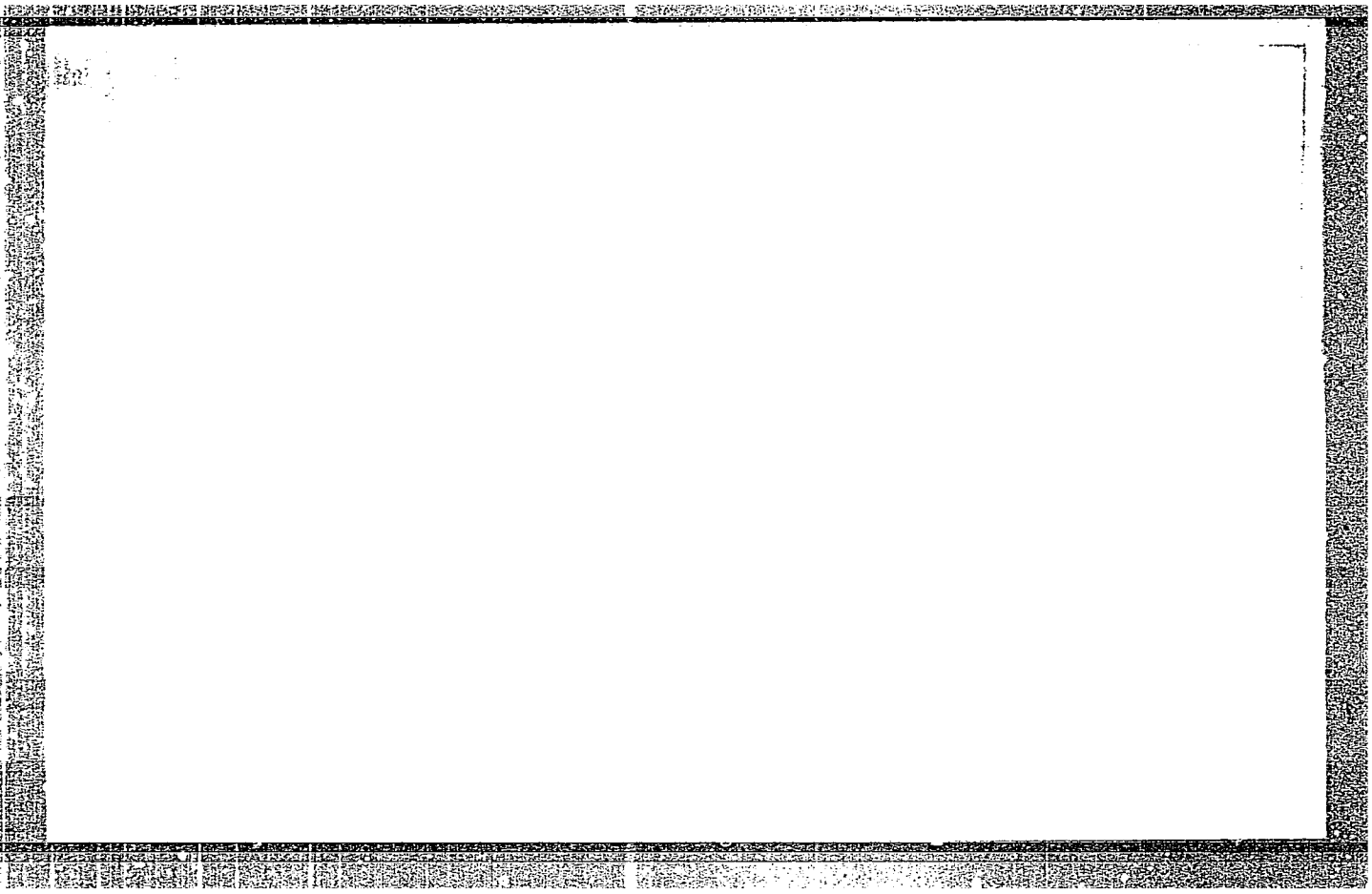
TIMOFEYEV, Valentin Aleksandrovich; POPOV, N.V., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOVA, M.A., red.; OSTRIROV, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Cabinetwork] Krasnoderevnye raboty. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 350 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Cabinetwork)

TIMOFEYEVA, V.A., vrach-kosmetolog.

Prophylaxis of skin withering. Zdorov'e 1 no.10:28 O '55 (MLRA 9:5)

(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)



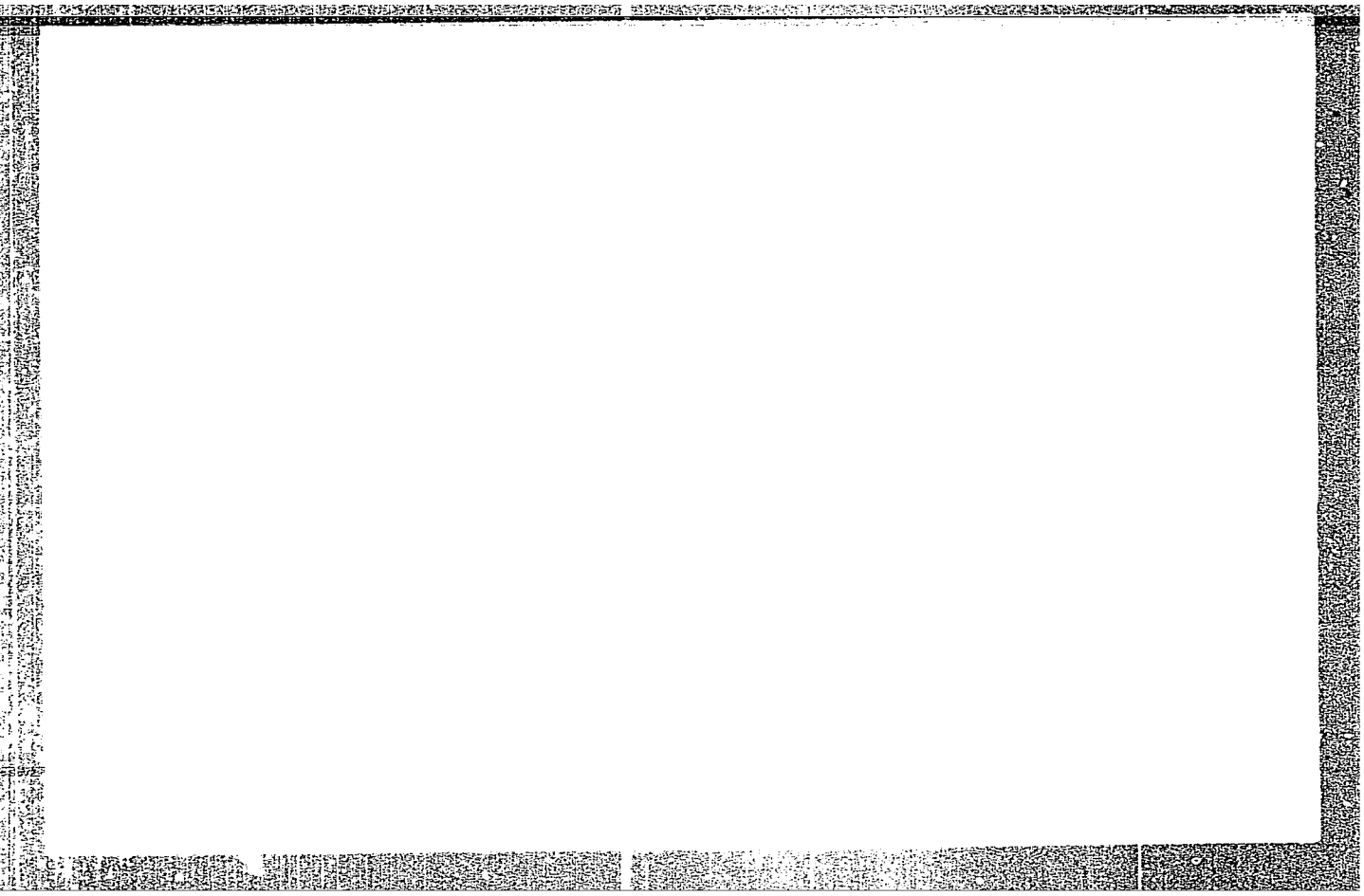
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755720009-5"

SAPOZHNIKOV, Rostislav Alekseyevich; BESSONOV, Aleksandr Andreyevich; SHOLOMITSKIY, Adrian Grigor'yevich; TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., prof., retsenzent; TIKOFEYEV, V.A., prof., retsenzent; SVECHINSKIY, V.B., retsenzent; IVANOV, A.Z., retsenzent; KHRUSTALEVA, N.I., red.

[Reliability of automatic control systems] Nadezhnost' avtomaticheskikh upravliaiushchikh sistem. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 17:12)

SKORYKH, S.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.

Vibration cleaning of haulage equipment. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 2:73 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755720009-5"

TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzhener.

Tasks of the Main Administration of Road Construction of the U.S.S.R.
Avt. dor. 19 no.8:4-5 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Bridges, Iron and steel)

TIMOFEYEV, V.A., inzhener

Graph for calculating current flow in rapids. Avt.dor.17 no.3: 28-29 N-D'54. (MLRA 8:10)
(Stream measurements)

S/058/62/000/006/031/136
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Gorban', I. S., Timofeyev, V. B.

TITLE: Light absorption by cuprous oxide films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 29 - 30, abstract 6V200 ("Visnyk Kyyivs'k. un-tu", 1960 (1961), no. 3, ser. astron., fiz. ta khimiyi, no. 2, 21 - 24, Ukrainian; Russian summary)

TEXT: The absorption spectra of films and bulky crystals of cuprous oxide were confronted at room and low (-180°C) temperatures. The broad-band structure of the Cu_2O absorption spectrum was established. Owing to the greatly disordered state of the crystal lattice, the narrow-band exciton structure is absent in absorption spectra of cuprous oxide films.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Exciton-phonon absorption spectra in Cu_2O crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no.12:3584-3588 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.
(Excitons) (Photons)
(Copper oxide crystals--Spectra)

ACCESSION NR: AP4032868 S/0051/64/016/004/0638/0641

AUTHOR: Gorban', I.S.; Timofeyev, V.B.

TITLE: New data on the absorption spectrum of lithium fluoride crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.4, 1964, 638-641

TOPIC TAGS: lithium compound, luminescence spectrum, absorption spectrum, color center, F center

ABSTRACT: A distinctive characteristic of LiF crystals, as members of the general class of alkali halide crystals, is that, in addition to the systems of broad absorption and photoluminescence bands typical of all alkali halide crystals, LiF crystals also exhibit narrow absorption and luminescence bands, the origin of which is still obscure. Accordingly, in the present work there was investigated the absorption spectrum of x-ray irradiated (colored) lithium fluoride crystals cooled to 20°K. Three structure groups were discerned; the wavenumbers of the head lines are 19 104, 20 516, and 21 063 cm^{-1}. All but the first disappear with warming to 77°K. At 20°K the intensity ratios of the head lines are 1:0.17:0.033, and are independent of the degree of x-irradiatinn, polarization of the light, etc. Comparison with the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032863

luminescence spectrum (obtained by other investigators at 77°K) made it possible to identify in the latter a series of lines in mirror symmetry with the absorption series. The results are interpreted on the assumption that the observed lines are associated with electronic-vibrational transitions in complex color centers in LiF. In conclusion, it is noted that in addition to the above mentioned line groups (series) there were observed in the absorption spectra of freshly colored LiF crystals several lines in the 19 000 cm^{-1} region; these lines are weak and disappear after a few hours; they are attributed to evanescent (time-unstable) centers. Orig.art.has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Sep63 DATE ACQ: 07May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Polarization in the absorbtion spectrum of cubic cuprous oxide.
Fiz. tver. tela 2 no.9:2077-2078 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Polarization (Light)) (Copper oxide--Spectra)

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Absorption of light by cuprous oxide films. Fiz.tver.tela 2 no.6:1111-1114 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko.
(Copper oxide--Optical properties)

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Complex refraction in copper oxide single crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:791-793 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G.Shevchenko. Predstavleno akademikom I.V.Obreimovym.
(Copper oxide crystals--Optical properties)

S/181/60/002/009/040/047/XX
B101/B206

AUTHORS: Gorban', I. S. and Timofeyev, V. B.

TITLE: Polarization in the absorption spectrum of the cubic cuprous oxide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 2, no. 9, 1960, 2077-2078

TEXT: Ye. F. Gross and A. A. Kaplyanskiy (Ref. 1: FTT, v. 2, no. 2, 1960) reported that the line of the structural absorption with the longest wavelength, which is coordinated by these scientists to the first term of the yellow hydrogen-like line, is polarized. Repeated investigations of this line (Ref. 2: Ye. F. Gross, UFN, LVIII, 3, 1957; Ref. 3: I. S. Gorban', V. B. Timofeyev, ZhOS (in print)) proved that it belongs to the self-absorption of the crystal. In Ref. 1, a polarization in isotropic (cubic) crystals was therefore proved for the first time. Since this is of principal importance, the authors reported: 1) They too have observed the polarization of this line which is to be considered as independent proof of the results of Ref. 1. 2) Using a Fabry-Pérot interferometer, connected to

Card 1/0 3

Polarization in the absorption ...

an ИСП-51 (ISP-51) spectrograph, quantitative measurements of the absorption of this line in polarized light were made. The measurements were made at the temperature of liquid oxygen. The results are shown in Fig. 1. The values of the absorption coefficient are plotted on the ordinate in tenths of cm^{-1}, the light wave numbers on the abscissa in cm^{-1}. Curve 1 represents the course of the investigated line in the case of orientation of the oscillations of the electric vector parallel to the (110) plane. The other lines characterize the absorption in the case of orientation of the oscillations under certain angles to that plane. Each curve corresponds to a changed orientation of the polarizer by 10^{o} each. The absorption line does not undergo any structural change during rotation of the polarization plane of the light, which points to an absence of dichroic splitting. The intensity of absorption as a function of the angle of rotation of the oscillation plane of the light vector changes according to a cosine law, which corresponds to the linear polarization of the line investigated. It is polarized practically completely, in any case to at least 90%, which results from the comparison of its intensity at orientation of the light vector parallel to the (110) plane and perpendicular to it. 3) The polarization effect of the line investigated is not only observed for monocrystalline

Card 2/4

Polarization in the absorption ...

samples. A high degree of polarization was also observed for polycrystalline platelets of cuprous oxide, the monocrystalline blocks of which had dimensions close to 1 mm^2. The latter fact apparently points to the existence of a tendency towards predominant orientation of the monocrystalline blocks in polycrystalline platelets of cuprous oxide. Complete absence of a polarization of the line was only observed in very finely crystalline samples. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev "Order of Lenin" State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1960

GORBAN', I.S.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Properties of the longest wavelength line in the structural absorption of Cu_2O. Opt.i spektr. 9 no.4:482-486 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Copper oxide--Spectra)

S/181/60/002/009/040/047/XX
B004/B070

26.2420

AUTHORS: Gorban', I. S. and Timofeyev, V. B.

TITLE: Polarization in the Absorption Spectrum of the Cubic Cuprous Oxide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 2077-2078

TEXT: Reference is made to a paper of Ye. F. Gross and A.A. Kaplyanskiy (Ref. 1) according to which the absorption line of the longest wavelength (the first of the yellow hydrogen-like series) of cubic cuprous oxide is polarized. The following gives a summary of the observations in the present paper in connection with the above-mentioned topic: 1) The polarization of this line is confirmed. 2) A quantitative measurement of the absorption at this line in polarized light was made by means of an interferometer and ИСП-51 (ISP-51) spectrograph. The results are shown in Fig. 1. The curve 1 represents the absorption when the vibrations of the electric vector are parallel to the (110) plane. The other curves correspond to the absorption with rotation of the polarizer by 10°. No structural changes appear. There is no dichroic splitting. When the plane

Card 1/2

Polarization in the Absorption Spectrum of the Cubic Cuprous Oxide

S/181/60/002/009/040/047/XX
B004/B070

of vibration of the light vector is rotated, the intensity changes according to a cosine law corresponding to a plane polarization. This amounted to about 90%. 3) The polarization was observed in microcrystalline samples of Cu_2O also; this indicates a tendency of orientation of the monocrystalline blocks. The polarization was absent only in samples of very fine crystals. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev "Order of Lenin" State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1960

Card 2/2

VASHCHENKO, V.I.; POLYANSKIY, V.K.; TIMOFEYEV, V.B.

Polarizing action of prism spectral instruments. Zhur. prikl. spektr. 3 no.5:456-458 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

TIKHEYEV, V. D., OBOLENTSEV, R. D., GALPERN, G. D., AIVAZOV, B. V., BEZINGER, N. N., KARAULOVA, Z. N., LUKYANITSA, V. G., RATOVSKAYA, A. A. (SECTION V)

"Composition of Sulfur- and Nitrogen-Organic Compounds Contained in the Oil of the Eastern Areas in the Soviet Union."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York.

OBOLENTSEV, R.D.; RATOVSKAYA, A.A.; TIMOFEYEV, V.D.

Sulfide sulfur in some crude oils of Bashkiria. Khim.sera i azotorg. soed.sod.v neft.i nefteprod. 3:167-172 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, Otdel khimii.
(Bashkiria—Petroleum—Analysis) (Sulfur—Analysis)
(Sulfide)

S/844/62/000/000/124/129
D444/D307

AUTHORS: Glazunov, P. Ya., Kolbanovskiy, Yu. A. and Timofeyev, V.D.

TITLE: Flow installation for investigation of radiation-chemical reactions

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 725-728

TEXT: The installation was designed for carrying out radiation-chemical reactions under flow conditions with the object of studying the kinetics and of modelling certain gas-phase radiation-chemical processes. It consists essentially of a stainless-steel, externally heated reactor of 50 mm internal diameter and 1 m long, provided at the window end with an inlet and a manometer with television observation. The inlet communicates with a pumping and dispensing system, which can, however, be made closed circuit for the pre-adjustment of flow and pressure. On leaving the reactor, the vapor passes to a water-cooled collecting train while the gas leaves

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/006/069/117
B149/B108

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Timofeyev, V. D., Ratovskaya, A. A., Baykova, A. Ya., Rafikova, L. G., Gavrilova, L. D.

TITLE: Group-composition of organic sulfur compounds in petroleum from the Bashkirskaya ASSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 527, abstract 6M135 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya. v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4", M., Gostoptekhizdat., 1961, 103 - 112)

TEXT: The total sulfur, sulfide and elemental sulfur content of crude petroleum from various deposits were determined, the former by double combustion, the two latter by anode polarography with solid electrodes. In addition, the distribution of organic sulfur compounds according to fractions with onset of boiling at 120, 120 - 200, 200 - 250, and 250-300°C from a series of petroleums was studied. The sulfide sulfur in the fractions was determined by the iodine complex method, the mercaptan sulfur by the Grimms method. Elemental sulfur was found in only one of

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S/081/62/000/006/069/117
B149/B108

Group-composition of ...

54 analyzed petroleums (Stolyarovskoye deposit) amounting to 0.0200% its content increases with increasing boiling temperature of the fraction. The sulfide sulfur constitutes 20-40% of the total sulfur content. A considerable amount of mercaptan sulfur was found in the light petroleum products of the Ishimbay deposits (for Terekla Arta petroleum well No. 531 92.5% in the fraction with onset of boiling at 120°C, 85% in the 120-200°C fraction, 63% in the 200 - 250°C fraction and 47.5% in the 250 - 300° fraction). Mercaptans are practically absent from the fractions of Devonian petroleum of the Shpakovskoye, Serafimovskoye and other deposits, as well as in the North-Western deposits. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; POLAK, L.S.; GLUSHNEV, V.Yo.; POPOV, V.T.; TIMOFEYEV, V.D.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; RYABCHIKOVA, G.G.

Radiation-induced and thermal cracking of petroleum hydrocarbons. Neftekhimiia 2 no.2:196-210 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6:

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Cracking process) (Hydrocarbons)

TIMOFEYEV, V.D.

Preparation of samples for mineralogical analysis by the method of selective solvents. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.2:44-47 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Geologicheskoye upravleniye TSentral'nykh rayonov.
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

TIMOFEYEV, V.D.; PLUZHNIKOVA, V.F.

Orpiment and realgar near Lipetsk. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1137-1139 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologos"yemochnaya ekspeditsiya geologicheskogo upravleniya tsentral'nykh rayonov. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Lipetsk region--Orpiment) (Lipetsk region--Realgar)

ACCESSION NR: AT4040448 S/2933/64/006/000/0014/0025

AUTHOR: Obolentsev, R. D.; Baykova, A. Ya.; Rafikova, L. G.; Timofeyev, V. D.

TITLE: Group composition of sulfur organic compounds in crudes from the Ural-Volga oil bearing region

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial. Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh, v. 6, 1964, 14-25

TOPIC TAGS: Bashkir crude, Tatar crude, crude sulfur content, sulfide sulfur content, mercaptan sulfur content, elemental sulfur content, sulfur organic compound thermostability, sulfur organic compound, petroleum analysis

ABSTRACT: Double combustion, anode polarography on solid electrodes and polarography on a dropping mercury electrode were used to analyze, respectively, the contents of total sulfur, sulfide sulfur, mercaptan sulfur and elemental sulfur in 155 samples of crudes from various Bashkir and Tatar deposits. Fractions to 120, 120-200, 200-250 and 250-300C were distilled on a TsiATIM-58 assembly, temperature in the column being maintained either above or 20-30C below the upper thermostability levels of the respective sulfur organic compound. Results are presented in several tables and indicate total sulfur ranging from 0.72 to 4.93%.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040448

Sulfide sulfur ranged from 15 to 40% of total sulfur, mercaptan sulfur from 0.1 to 15.1%, while elemental sulfur was found only in crudes from the Sakmaro-Artinsk levels of the Ishimbay deposits. Distillates contained mainly sulfide sulfur (30-90% of total S). Mercaptan S was present primarily in distillates (to 200C) from four levels and ranged from 8.8 to 72.79% of total S. Elemental S was absent or present in small amounts (0.01 - 8.9% of total S). It is concluded that the thermostability of sulfur organic compounds contained in crudes depends on the age of the crude and the composition of the oil bearing formations. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii, Bashkisskiy filial AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bashkir Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

TIMOFEYEV, V.D.; PLUZHNIKOVA, V.F.

Secondary futile in the friable layer of the Voronezh anteclise. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.6:83-84 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Geologicheskoye upravleniye TSentral'nykh rayonov, Moskva.
Submitted April 16, 1963.

MARKINA, M.I.; PETROVA, N.V.; POPKOVA, L.N.; TIMOFEYEV, V.D.; KHUDYKH, M.I.

Investigating the wear of breaker rollers and the lengthening of their service life. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.5:34-37 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kostromskoy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

TIMOFEYEV, V.D.; KHUDYKH, M.I.

Investigating the wear of "antifrik" plastics in connection with their use as substitutes for bronze in wet spinning machines for flax. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.2:155-160 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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L 47079-66 EWT(1)/EWP(f)/T-2 WW

ACC NR: AP6029043 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0059/0060

INVENTOR: Klimov, L. Ya.; Obukhov, N. Ya.; Vlasov, P. K.; Yakovleva, O. A.; Marchenko, V. G.; Timofeyev, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for sealing gas compressor shaft. Class 27, No. 183876

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 59-60

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, cooling compressor, compressor shaft, compressor shaft sealing, gas compressor shaft, sealing device

ABSTRACT: A device for sealing a gas compressor shaft contains soft stuffing boxes with chambers for supplying oil and an oil pump for maintaining a given pressure in the stuffing box chambers. In order to ensure the sealing of an idle compressor, an independent oil system in a form of a compressed air source (tank) connected through pressure reducer to the oil supply is connected to the stuffing box chambers. (see Fig. 1). In a variation of this device, the seal lubricant supply line has a pres-

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.57.941- -762.64

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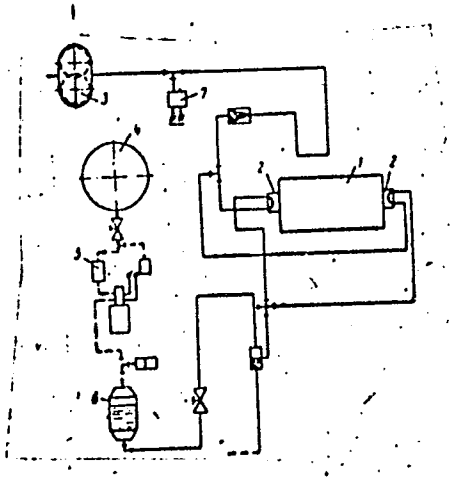

Fig. 1. Sealing device

1 - Compressor; 2 - soft stuffing box;
3 - oil pump; 4 - pressure source;
5 - pressure reducer 6 - oil tank;
7 - pressure transducer.

sure transducer which actuates the air supply from the tank to the oil container when the oil pressure in the sealing chamber drops. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/

Card 2/2 mt

TIMOFEYEV V F

PALIY, N.I.; TIMOFEYEV, V.F.

Mechanized mobile unit used for loading cement from a warehouse into a truck. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.3:44-45 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Loading and unloading) (Cement--Transportation)

TIMOFEYEV, V. G.

High-strength iron having spheroidal graphite. I. Properties of iron. *Tsentral'. Nauch.-Issl. Avtotrakt. Inst. Tekhnol. i Mashinostroyeniya, Ministerstva Tyazhel. Mashinostroyeniya S.S.S.R.* (Moscow) 55. (1953). The collection of papers comprises: Basic properties of high-strength iron with spheroidal graphite and possibilities of its use in place of steel in machine building. B. S. Mil'man, pp. 5-15; Casting properties of iron with spheroidal graphite. N. I. Kiselnev, pp. 16-36; Mechanical properties of iron with spheroidal graphite. I. O. Tsypin, pp. 37-54; Effect of thermal treatment on the structure and mechanical properties of iron with spheroidal graphite. N. M. Zarubin and I. O. Tsypin, pp. 55-69; Wear resistance of iron with spheroidal graphite in abrasive use. V. G. Timofeev, pp. 70-85.

M. Hosch

TIMOFEYEV, V.G.

SOKOLOV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VEYNIK, A.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; TIMOFEYEV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Calculating the heating of metal] Raschety nagreva metalla. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 100 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

PETROSYAN, L.K.; TIMOFEYEV, V.G.

Grinding drills following V.I.Zhirov's suggested pattern. Stan. i instr. 26 no.7:18-20 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Drilling and boring)

TIMOFEYEV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Casting 35-ton molds (from "Iron and Steel Engineer," v.31 no.12, 1954). Lit.proizv. no.12:12 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(United States--Molding (Founding))

TIMOFEYEV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Making large iron castings in foreign countries. Lit. proizv. no.3: 29-32 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Cast iron--Metallurgy) (Iron founding)

TIMOFEYEV, V.G., inzhener.

Wear resistance of spheroidal graphite cast iron in attrition. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.55:70-85 '53. (MLRA 7:7)
(Cast iron) (Mechanical wear)

TIMOFEYEV, Vasiliy Gavrilovich; ROMANENKO, V.P., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Our experience in carrying out spring sowing] Nash opyt provedeniia vesennego seva. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 19 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy agronom sovkhoza im. Magnitostroya (for Timofeyev).
(Orenburg Province—Sowing)

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A133/A127

9.2165

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, V. G.

TITLE: Continuous production of glass-insulated cast iron micro-gauge wire

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1960, 10-12

TEXT: The author emphasizes the growing demand for the above mentioned micro-gauge wire of 2-10 micron in diameter in the manufacture of precision instruments, automatic and remote control components and low-voltage circuitry elements used in radioelectronics. Special mention is made of very sensitive minituarized electrical measuring instruments and contactless vacuum thermoconverters. The main specifications of such wires are: ohmic resistance -- from 200-8 kiloohm/m; permissible current density -- up to 1,000 amp/mm^2; mechanical tensile strength as achieved through the glass insulation -- usually in excess of 100-300 kg/mm^2; breakdown voltage -- up to 5,000 v for d-c, and 3,500 v for a-c. The

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glass insulation yields great strength and imparts the wire such favorable properties that it may be used under vacuum conditions as an insulated electrical heating element. Fabrication of such thin wires, measuring less than 50 micron in diameter is a difficult technological process, even when applying repeated wire drawing of metals which easily can be shaped. Drawing of brittle cast iron to wire is almost impossible. The hitherto known methods for making 10-micron cast iron wire under laboratory conditions proved to be inadequate in many respects and could not be used in industrial manufacturing processes. An original and efficient method of producing such thin wires has been suggested and developed to a considerable advanced level during the period 1949-1957 by Prof. A. V. Ulitovskiy and other Soviet scientists; A. V. Ulitovskiy, N. M. Averin (Ref. 3: Sposob polucheniya mikroprovoloki /Method of Producing Micro-gauge Wire/Authors' Cert. No. 83255, 1950); B. A. Kozhevnikov, M. A. Potapov (Ref. 4:Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, No. 8, 1956); A. V. Ulitovskiy (Ref. 5: Pribory i tekhnika eksperi-

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menta, No. 3, 1957). The new method, claimed by the author to have been developed by Soviet scientists first, is novel in that they have changed over from the conventional cold-working and cold-drawing of ductile metals to shaping of ductile and even brittle metals in their liquid state under a layer of molten glass having outstanding plastic, elastic and technological properties within a wide range of working temperatures. Molten glass and liquid cast iron are drawn and reduced to micro-gauge size in special semiautomatic microfurnace apparatus. On the basis of these studies and their further development high-quality cast micro-gauge wires in the range of 150 to 1-2 micron in diameter with a continuous glass insulation of 2 - 20 micron thickness are produced at the present time, as quoted by the author (Ref. 6: Sb. Mikrometallurgiya i mikrotekhnologiya /Collected Studies: Micrometallurgy and Microtechnology/issued under the editorial supervision of Prof. B. A. Ostroumov, TsBTI of the Lensovnarkhoz, 1959) and by V. I. Rybalka and I. K. Shapovalov (Ref. 7: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekon. informatsii, No. 6, VINITI, 1959). Then, the author describes the technological process of continuous pro-

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duction of 2-10 micron micro-gauge wire from gray cast iron, type C-4 18-36 (SCh 18-36) and high-silicon cast iron of the ferrosilid type, grade C-15(S-15), sheathed in a continuous glass insulation coating of 15-5 micron in diameter. A modernized semi-automatic apparatus was used, which was available at the Electrophysical Laboratory of the Institut Metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova of the AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the AS USSR) with V. N. Parkhacheva and V. S. Fokin participating. The most important features of the apparatus, described in Fig. 1 and the technological process are: 1 -- melting inductor of a high-frequency microfurnace; 2 -- globular drop of molten metal; 3 -- lower part of glass tube; 4 -- micro-gauge wire drawn from the molten metal; 5 -- air jet for cooling the wire; 6 -- water jet used as a coolant; 7 -- interchangeable coil frame for winding of the wire; 8 -- automatic feeding of metal rod; 9 -- radio-frequency control of electric conductivity of the micro-gauge wire produced; 10 -- thermocouple for changing the temperature; 11 - flux covering the surface of the

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